

struction industry is to point out the following features:

(a) The non-citizen Palestinian labor force employed in Israel tends to be disproportionately over-represented in the construction industry.

(b) This over-representation seems to increase constantly since the 1967 War and continues through the 1973 October War and its following economic crisis, reaching the highest proportion (55 percent) by 1975.

(c) During the economic boom following the 1967 War, the size of the construction labor force among all groups (Israeli-Jews, citizen Palestinians, and non-citizen Palestinians) tends to increase both in absolute and relative terms until 1973. During this period, thus, Jewish-Arab labor mobility into construction represents a joining as opposed to replacement trend in an expanding economic branch. Whether or not this cross-national merging of Israeli-Jewish and Palestinian-Arab construction workers in the same industry implies also that they are joining the same class locations depends on the social form of labor performed by each.

Put more concretely, it depends on the number of those from each group who do the actual manual (skilled or unskilled) construction work versus those who perform mental, supervisory, managerial functions (for example, the foremen, civil engineers, etc.)

As indicated earlier, there is no doubt about the proletariat class location of the non-citizen Palestinian workers employed in the productive branches of Israel's economy. Furthermore, there is no doubt that most of the supervisory, non-productive mental labor categories in the construction industry are performed by Jews, not Arabs; in this branch. The latter is evident in the higher average number of years of schooling of Jewish than